

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 21. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, MAY 26, 1817.

[Vol. 31.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JRE MIAH NEAVE & ON,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious

Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSI-
NESS, transacted.

Cincinnati, February 19—

DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Direct of the United States for
the year 1815, on the following described prop-
erty, situate in this state, having remained
unpaid one year from the time of the noti-
fication of the collector in whose district the
said property lies, that the tax had
become due and payable; the same, or so
much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy
the said tax due thereon, with an addition of
20 per cent. will be sold at public sale at the
collector's office, in the town of Lexington,
in the county of Fayette, on 26th day of June,
1817.

IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT,

Composed of the counties of Jefferson, Bullett
Shelby and Henry.

Names of tax- | Description of | Am't of tax
able persons. | property. | payable.

| Names of tax- able persons. | Description of property. | Am't of tax payable. |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Lewis Ashby's heirs, 300 acres on Bear- grass with cabin | | 13 45 |
| Edward Ashby's heirs 100 on do. | | 3 90 |
| Thomas Alcock 636 2 3 and 27 do on Floyd's fork, 68 1 3 acres on ditto, | | 40 36 |
| Richard Adams 1000 acres on Gist's cr. | | 7 80 |
| Thos. Bayne 500 acres on Rolling fork | | 3 90 |
| George W. Baylor 1 lot in Louisville | | 3 90 |
| James Boggs one lot in Shelbyville | | 3 90 |
| Abm. Buford 1000 acres on the waters of the Ohio | | 15 60 |
| Rice Bullock 5 half acre lots in Loui- ville, No. 166, 233, 264 265 and 266 | | 7 80 |
| Saml. Beall 700 acs. on Howard's creek | | 5 46 |
| Phil. C. S. Harbour 4000 & 5000 acres on the Ohio, Patton's cr. and 18 mile cr. | | 17 53 |
| Daniel Bussard 68 acs. on Drennon's Lick creek | | 2 73 |
| Mary Bird exr. of W. Bird, 800 acres on the Ohio | | 31 20 |
| Osway Bird 1000 acres on do. | | 19 50 |
| James Bell 187 acres on Clear creek | | 5 85 |
| Isaiah Boone 600 acs. on Five mile cr. | | 4 68 |
| Jno Breckinridge 5000 acs. on Ohio and Bearbone | | 19 50 |
| Thomas D. Carneal 100 on Brashear's cr. 5 lots in Louisville, 23 acres adjoining Louisville, 35 acres do. | | 118 56 |
| N. B. Cooke 3 half acre lots in New-Cas- tle, No. 79, 80 and 81 | | 7 40 |
| Ralph C. Calhoun 307 acs. on Drennon's cr. | | 7 18 |
| G. T. Cotton exr. of O'Bannon 125 ditto on Floyd's fork | | 2 53 |
| Benj. Cloak 24 acres, 64 do. in Jefferson and Henry | | 2 18 |
| John Cozine 80 acres in Shelby | | 0 68 |
| Abm. Chapman 518 acs on Bullskin | | 11 70 |
| James Crutcher 150 acs. on Rolling Fork | | 1 17 |
| Edward Crow 325 acs. on Benson | | 1 90 |
| William C. C. 8 6 acres on Salt river | | 9 40 |
| Daniel Cail 200 acres on Floyd's fork | | 3 90 |
| Richd. Dallam 298 on do 232 | | 2 32 |
| Robert Dougherty 1 lot, No. 16 in Shep- persville | | 0 20 |
| Robert Davis 100 acres on Salt river | | 11 7 |
| Thomas Davis 200 acres on ditto | | 1 91 |
| Samuel Day 365 acres on Brashear's cr. | | 7 02 |
| Wm. Dandridge's heirs 790 acs. on Big cr. | | 0 32 |
| Cora Damarree 44 acs. on Drennon's Lick creek | | 0 59 |
| Peter Dimot 205 do. on six mile creek | | 7 08 |
| Lucas Elmondorf 6000 ac. on Plum cr. | | 63 60 |
| James Eubank 600 acs. on Salt River | | 7 80 |
| Martin Everheart 500 acs. on six mile cr. | | 9 75 |
| John Elliott one lot in Westport | | 0 39 |
| Cornelius Fenwick 200 acs. on Salt river | | 0 78 |
| Stephen Fox 3 lots in New Castle, No. 59, 60, and 61 | | 0 47 |
| Daniel Fields 1000 acres on Little Ken- tucky | | 3 90 |
| James Fly and Forbis 450 acres on Salt river | | 1 87 |
| Eliphalet Frazier 1000 and 790 on do. Howard's cr. | | 34 91 |
| Abraham Froman 600 acs. on Salt river | | 1 36 |
| John Fishback 150 acres | | 2 93 |
| W. Fleming's representatives, 400 acs. 500 acres, 400 acres in Jefferson and Henry | | 56 00 |
| James Gardiner 50 acres on N. fork of Benson | | 0 97 |
| John Green 250 acres on Flat creek | | 1 95 |
| Wm. Gunnell 250 acres on Plum cr. | | 2 93 |
| James Hawkins 300 acres on Fern do. | | 1 56 |
| James Hampton 100 acres on Salt river | | 1 95 |
| Jno. H. Hanna part of a lot in Louis- ville | | 9 75 |
| James Hutchison 325 acres on Harrod's creek | | 2 54 |
| George Hamblin 100 acres on Bearbone | | 0 78 |
| John Howard 7945 1-2 on the Ohio | | 92 91 |
| Same 400 acres on Harrods creek | | 78 00 |
| Samuel Hinch 300 acres on M'Cawley's creek | | 11 70 |
| Joshua Howard 4300 acres on Benson | | 10 77 |
| John Holker 1100 do. | | 8 58 |
| Patrick Henry 1500 acres on Mill creek | | 17 53 |
| Rachel Hollingsworth 650 acres on the Kentucky | | 5 07 |
| Thomas Hawkins 800 acres on Fern cr. | | 15 60 |
| Alexander Henderson 4300 acres on Drennon's Lick creek | | 17 53 |
| Francis P. Hord 150 acres in Jefferson city. | | 2 93 |
| Joseph Hughes 500 acres on Floyd's fork of Salt river | | 2 93 |
| Michael Hargen 500 acres on Pater's cr. | | 1 95 |
| Isaac and John Hogden 200 acres on Roll- ing fork | | 2 34 |
| Geo. Harrison 750 acres on Floyd's fork | | 11 70 |
| Nelly Jones one dwelling in New Castle | | 1 95 |
| Josiah Jones 499 acres Bullitt county | | 9 98 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| James Latrobe 283 acres six mile creek | 1 66 |
| James Leno 25 acres, 880 do. 975 do. the Ohio, Floyd's fork, &c. | 15 45 |
| R. Libby, W. Carnes, and Charles Slade 3000 acres on Drennon's Lick creek | 7 80 |
| James Laine 1100, 700 and 400 acres Shelby county | 16 19 |
| Hancock Lee 50 acres and 333 do. on Harrod's creek | 11 96 |
| Jabez Laine 500 and 400 do. | 8 78 |
| F. Lightfoot Lee 1000 on Cedar creek | 3 90 |
| Wm. Martin 190 acres on Long run | 1 95 |
| Nelson Maddux 30 do. on Elk creek | 1 28 |
| Samuel Merideth 1000 on N side of Long run | 19 50 |
| David Meade 2000 do. on Little Ken- tucky, 2000 do on upper side Salt river | 31 20 |
| William Morris 380 on do. Benson | 14 82 |
| Catharine Moore 1 3 of lot No 10 in Loui- sville, with brick dwelling | 31 20 |
| Charles Mortimer 4125 acres on Little Kentucky | 7 80 |
| Miller 500 ditto on Harrod's creek | 5 85 |
| Seneca M'Crackin 800 do. Drennon's creek | 9 36 |
| John A. Mitchell & co 290 do 250 do. on Bullskin &c. | 0 64 |
| John Martin 1000 do. on Plum creek | 23 40 |
| Benjamin Mills 1 lot No 80 in Louisville | 15 60 |
| Jas. Nourse 1000 acres on Drennon's creek | 5 85 |
| Jno. C. Owens 500, 500 & 4000 do. on Floyd's fork &c. | 50 51 |
| John P. Oldham 500 do. on Floyd's fork | 3 90 |
| M. O'nealy and others 4230, 250 do. on the Ohio | 13 07 |
| Waller Preston 1000 do. on Parin creek | 19 50 |
| Ralph Phillips 1500 do. on Salt river | 23 40 |
| Andrew Potts 100 do. on Salt river | 0 78 |
| Thos. L. Preston 1000 do. and 300 on the Ohio and Kentucky | 15 21 |
| Thos. L. Preston's heirs 1200 acres on Beargrass | 9 60 |
| Ralph Phillips 1300 do. on Salt river | 10 14 |
| Philip Pendleton's heirs 400 do. Patton's creek | 7 02 |
| Phil. J. Roots 220 do. on Harrod's do. | 3 90 |
| George Reed 672 do. | 10 49 |
| James Robb 150 do. on M'Cawley's creek | 5 85 |
| George Reed 365 do. on Brook's run | 6 74 |
| Samuel Rice 30 do. on Little Kentucky | 0 59 |
| Edmond Randolph's heirs 9000 ditto on Goose and Harrod's creeks | 421 20 |
| Alexander St. Clair 961 and 901 ditto on Gist's creek | 21 45 |
| Osbourne Sprigs 261, 200, 201, 342, 850 and 201 on Floyd's fork &c. | 47 04 |
| Henry Skipsworth 4355 1-2 do. on the Ohio | 50 96 |
| Edwards Stephens 1300 on Harrod's creek | 25 35 |
| Catharine Shumshire 330 on Buck's creek | 3 90 |
| Robert Sinclair 200 acres on Floyd's fork | 1 56 |
| David Southerland 239 do. Bullitt county | 4 60 |
| John Smith 1500 do. on Patton's creek | 1 17 |
| Wm. F. Simms's heirs 1 2 of lot No. 129, in Louisville, 1-2 of No. 130, 1 do. No. 284 | 10 14 |
| Robert Shanklin 1000 on Floyd's fork | 19 51 |
| James Seward 2200 do. on the Ohio river | 31 20 |
| Thoms Speed 150 do. between Beargrass and Fern creeks | 5 85 |
| Francis Smith about 1800 ditto on Floyd's fork | 23 40 |
| Hugh Smith 90 do. on Salt river | 0 18 |
| James Sanders 50 do. on Floyd's fork | 7 80 |
| Nathaniel Sanders 2100 ditto on Floyd's fork | 32 76 |
| Nathaniel Sanders Jr. 500 do. on do. | 7 80 |
| Joseph Shannon 119 do. on Drennon's creek | 2 73 |
| William Smith 600 do. on Benson | 11 70 |
| Ch. S. Timberlake 200 do. on Drennon's Lick creek | 2 34 |
| Stephen Trigg 130 do. Salt river | 0 53 |
| Ann Tallentire, P. Thornton and others 1800 ditto on Floyd's fork | 17 55 |
| Francis S. Taylor 390 and 1000 ditto on ditto | 5 07 |
| Dan. Thornberry 1420 ditto on Salt river and Floyd's fork | 22 16 |
| David Todd gard'n to James C. Todd 676 acres on Bullskin | 13 19 |
| Moses Tuttle 5000 ditto on Howard's creek, 1000 do. on Little Kentucky | 109 20 |
| Wm. Thompson 232 do. on Bullskin | 4 53 |
| Mary Vaughn 500 ditto in Henry county | 3 90 |
| John Voris sear 208 do. on Gist's creek | 3 71 |
| Will S. Waller 1235 do. in Jefferson | 4 88 |
| Jacob Winter 933 do. on Horse creek, 109 do. on Gist's creek | 7 58 |
| Eli Williams 5000 ditto on | 78 00 |
| James Watson's trustees 1500 do. on Dren- non's Lick | 7 55 |
| Augustine Webb 21 do. on Mill creek | 0 24 |
| Will. C. Webb 1500 ditto between Dren- non and Mill creeks | 17 55 |
| Josiah Watson 983 do. on Harrod's creek | 10 92 |
| Thomas Whiting's reprs. 1000 do. and 500 do. on Floyd's fork | 23 40 |
| William Withers 325 do. on do. 250 do on Ferre creek | 3 36 |
| John M. Wilson 400 do. on Little Ken- tucky | 4 63 |
| Robert Walsh and others 2 lots in Louis- ville, No. 24 and 93 | 23 40 |
| BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY. | |
| J. H. Norton or F. Stribling and others 20-0 ditto on the Ohio | 1 62 |
| J. H. Norton or Matthew Poagues 2767 do. on the Ohio | 9 75 |
| JOHN H. MORTON. | |
| Collector Designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in the state of Kentucky. | |
| Collector's Office, Lex. April 24, 1817.—17 | |

The Subscriber

WILL DELIVER at his Laboratory, during
the summer, a course of Lectures on Na-
tural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give
lessons on the Mathematics. With his lectures
will be connected such Chemical experiments
as tend to shed light upon various parts of Na-
tural Philosophy.
The course will commence on the first Mon-
day of May, and be continued until the last week
in September. The hour of attendance will be
5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week except
Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philo-
sophical and Chemical Apparatus, Orrery,
Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render
the course useful. The female part of his
school shall continue to meet with his most as-
siduous care, the senior class in which, will,
during the summer, be attending to instructions
on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Let-
tres.

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington March 16

Masonic Diplomas,
For sale at this Office.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Additional Accountant's Office,
September 27, 1816

"It having been made the duty of this office
by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the
War Department, which remained unsettled at the
conclusion of the late war and are now un-
settled—it is hereby made known to the offi-
cers, of the late army, who have public ac-
counts to settle, and to such non commissioned
officers and privates discharged, who have ar-
rearages of pay due them, that by forwarding their
papers, to this office by mail, their ac-
counts will be settled, and the balances remit-
ted, without incurring any expense by the ap-
pointment of an agent to transact their business
for them. The heirs and representatives of de-
ceased officers and soldiers of the late army
are also informed, that by forwarding their pa-
pers to this office for any arrears of pay due the
deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and
the balances be remitted free of expense."
The duties heretofore confided to the Addi-
tional Accountant having been assigned to this
office, applications relative to the above noti-
fication will be addressed accordingly.

Treasury Department,
Third Auditor's Office,
PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS

All persons entitled to Military Bounty
Lands for services rendered the United States
during the late war, would do well to recollect
the notice given from this branch of the War
Department, so long since as the 22d of Aug-
ust, 1815, and which has been repeated in the
public newspapers many times since that date,
viz: "A land warrant will not be issued to an
executor nor to an administrator. The govern-
ment of the United States has not authorized
any person to act as an agent for the purpose
of transacting any part of the business rela-
tive to the obtaining Military Land Warrants:
which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the
war department: nor does it recognise any
pretended Land Office for such purposes, nor
any other agency of that nature, in any state
of the American Union.

"August 22, 1815"
In addition to the above, it may be proper
to remind applicants of the clauses abve
referred to, that their letters and documents
need not be addressed to any individual at the
seat of government, by name, but simply to
"The Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C."
Their communication should contain the ad-
dress to which the reply ought to be trans-
mitted.

April 28

20 3

YEST.

THE citizens of Lexington and its vicinity,
can get any quantity of YEST fresh and
fine, and of a superior quality, made fresh every
day at the Alluv on Mills.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

Julius Guinand,

WATCH-MAKER,

MAIN-STREET—LEXINGTON—NEAR POST-OFFICE.

THWAIT'S INN,

Has for sale, an assortment of the most fashionable

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock & Watch Materials,

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
MAIN SPRINGS, STEEL HANDS,
VERGES—polished, FUZZE CHAINS,
Do. ENGLISH, CHAIN HOOKS,
GOLD HANDS,

Together with all kinds of

Watchmakers' & Jewellers' Tools,

&c. &c.

Just received and for Sale, a small assort-
ment of

SILVER & GOLDEP. CORD & BRAID,
AULETTES, LACE.

Together with a few SASHES, of different qual-
ities, which will be sold low for cash.

May 8, 1817. 19 4

Dant. Bradford & Robt. Megowan,

Having connected themselves in the AUCTION
AND COMMISSION BUSINESS only, under
the firm of

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN

Will punctually attend to the disposal of any
articles entrusted to their care & transact Com-
mission business generally. Their store is kept
the corner of Short & Upper streets, in the
red frame house, next door above Col. James
Morrison's.

Lexington, April 19.

NOTICE.

The Danville Main-street

LOTTERY.

WILL positively commence drawing on the
third Monday in June next. Those per-
sons who have acted as agents for the Man-
agers, for the sale of tickets, are requested, on
or before that day, to return an account of
sales made by them respectively, to the Man-
agers in Danville.

JEREMIAH CLEMENS,
J. BIRNEY,
W. AKIN,
RICH'D DAVENPORT,
JOHN ROCHESTER.

Danville, May 15, 1817.—20-1f

Take Notice.

A few days prior to the Fayette February
court, I was in Lexington, where I lost my horse,
saddle and bridle, and at said court I found my horse
in the stray pen, where he remained till after sun-
down. The saddle I have never heard of. I hope
any person knowing any thing of it, will make it
known to Robert Macnitt, at the Kentucky Gazette
Office, or to myself. I have a silver head and con-
ting, silver rings, quilted in front, and plated stir-
rups. Made by John Brinn, whose name, I think,
is under the skirt. I will reward any person for
their trouble for the delivery of said saddle.

April 17. 19 3 JAMES P. RUCKER.

Laws of the United States



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Authorising the secretary of the treasury to
pay to the state of Georgia fifteen per cent
upon the quota of direct tax, for the year
one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, as-
sumed and paid by that state.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the secretary of the
treasury shall be authorized to pay to the or-
der of the governor of Georgia, for the use of
that state, the sum of fourteen thousand one
hundred and eighty dollars and forty-seven
cents, being an abatement of fifteen per cent.
on the quota of direct tax, payable by that
state, for the year one thousand eight hundred
and sixteen, which quota was paid, but no-
tice of an intention to assume it not given in
time to entitle the said state to the deduction
of fifteen per cent. under the act of January,
one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, laying
a direct tax upon the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
above sum of fourteen thousand one hundred
and eighty dollars and forty-seven cents, shall
be paid out any money in the treasury not
otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

More effectually to preserve the neutrality of
the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That if any person shall
within the limits of the United States, fit out
and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or pro-
cure to be fitted out and armed, or shall know-
ingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out
or arming any such ship or vessel with in-
tent that such ship shall be employed in the
service of any foreign prince or state, or any
colony, district or people, to cruise or commit
hostilities, or to aid or co-operate in any war-
like measure against the subjects, citizens or
property of any prince or state, or of any col-
ony, district or people with whom the United
States are at peace, every such person so of-
fending shall, upon conviction, be adjudged
guilty of a high misdemeanor, and be punish-
ed and imprisoned at the discretion of the
court in which the conviction shall be had so
as the fine to be imposed, shall in no case be
more than ten thousand dollars, and the term
of imprisonment shall not exceed ten years,
and every such ship or vessel, with her tackle
apparel and furniture, together with all mate-
rials, arms, ammunitions and stores, which
may have been procured for the building and
equipment thereof, one half to the person who
shall give information, and the other half to
the use of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
owners of all armed ships, sailing out of the
ports of the United States, and owned wholly
or in the part by citizens thereof, shall enter
into bond to the United States, with sufficient
sureties, prior to clearing out the same, in
double the amount of the value of the vessel
and cargo on board, including her armament,
that the said ship or vessel shall not be em-
ployed by such owners, in cruising or commit-
ting hostilities, or in aiding or co-operating in
any warlike measure against the subjects, citi-
zens or property of any prince or state, or of
any colony, district or people with whom the
United States are at peace.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
collectors of the customs be, and they are
hereby respectively authorized and required to
detain any vessel manifestly built for any
warlike purposes and about to depart from
the United States, of which the cargo shall
principally consist of arms and munitions of
war, when the number of men shipped on
board, or other circumstances, shall render it
probable that such vessel is intended to be em-
ployed by the owner or owners, to cruise or
commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens
or property of any prince or state, or of any
colony, district or people, with whom the
United States are at peace, until the decision
of the president be had thereupon, or until the
owner enters into bond, and sureties to the
United States, prior to clearing out the same,
in double the amount of the value of the ves-
sel and cargo on board, including her arma-
ment, that the said ship or vessel shall not be
employed by the owner or owners, in cruising
or committing hostilities, or in aiding or co-
operating in any warlike measure against the
subjects, citizens or property of any prince or
state, or of any colony, district or people,
with whom the United States are at peace.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if
any person shall within the territory or juris-
diction of the United States, increase or aug-
ment, or procure to be increased or augmented,
or shall be knowingly concerned in increasing
or augmenting the force of any ship of war,
cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the
time of her arrival within the United States,
was a ship of war, cruiser or armed vessel, in
the service of any foreign prince or state, or of
any colony, district or people, or belonging to
the subjects of any such prince, state, or col-
ony, district or people, the same being at war
with any foreign prince or state, with whom
the United States are at peace, by adding to
the number or size of the guns of such vessel
prepared for use, or by the addition thereto of
any equipment, solely applicable to war, every
such person, so offending, shall upon con-
viction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor,
and shall be fined and imprisoned at the dis-
cretion of the court in which the conviction
shall be had, so as that such fines shall not ex-
ceed one thousand dollars, nor the term of im-
prisonment be more than one year.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted

OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WARDEN'S LETTERS. [CONTINUED.]

The name of Talleyrand happening to occur in the course of conversation with our French shipmates, the high opinion entertained of his talents by the Bonapartists was acknowledged without reserve. On my asking at what period he was separated from the councils and confidence of Napoleon, it was replied that the invasion of Spain. I then observed that the reports in England, respecting that circumstance were correct as to time, and I presume were equally so as to the cause—his unreserved disapprobation of that bold and venturesome enterprise. This met with an instant contradiction, which was followed by a most decisive assertion, that the prince of Benevento approved of the Spanish war, and founded his recommendation of that measure on his unalterable opinion, which he boldly communicated to the emperor, that his life was not secure while a Bourbon reigned in Europe.

I entered further on this subject with madame Bertrand, and she actually and most unequivocally asserted, that Talleyrand was in secret communication with Napoleon when they were last at Paris, and that he would have joined them in a month. His proposed departure from Vienna to take the waters of Aix la Chapelle, was under the cloak of indisposition, to conceal his duplicity. "Can you persuade yourself, madame," I said, "that Talleyrand, if he had the inclination, possessed the power to influence the court of Vienna in favor of the son-in-law?" "The court of Vienna!" she exclaimed. "O yes, yes; he has the capacity to influence all the courts of Europe! If he had but joined the emperor we should at this instant be in Paris, and France never more would have changed its master." Of this man's virtues I heard no eulogium; but you will now be a competent judge how his political talents were appreciated in the French circle on board the Northumberland.

On my asking count Bertrand, which of the French generals had amassed the greatest portion of wealth, he without the least hesitation mentioned Massena; though, he added, they have all made considerable fortunes. Macdonald, duke of Tarentum, he appeared to think had made less than any other. Of Davoust, duke D'Eckmühl, he spoke, to our extreme astonishment, in an animated strain of panegyric, which was instantly met with an outcry from all who heard it, respecting the conduct of that officer at Hamburg, which we represented as atrocious beyond example. This he would not allow: on the contrary, he described him a zealous, correct and faithful commander, and far from being destitute of humanity; as, notwithstanding his notions of military obedience, which were known to be of the most rigid kind, he did not act up to the severity of his instructions. As for his taking a bribe Bertrand declared him to be incapable of such baseness, and asserted from his own knowledge, that a very large sum had been offered him to connive at the sailing of some ships from Hamburg in the night, which he refused with the disdain of a faithful soldier and an honorable man.

Count de Las Cassas also took up the subject of the marshals of France, and spoke of them with little reserve. He described Massena as having been originally a fencing-master; but that previous to his campaign in the peninsula, he was considered equal, if not superior to Bonaparte in his military capacity. From that period the count represented him as having dwindled into absolute insignificance. He is avaricious, he said, in the extreme, though only one child, a daughter, to inherit his enormous wealth. He then proceeded to relate the following circumstance of the marshal, as the accidental topic of the moment:

"The preservation of the army on crossing the Danube, was boldly attributed by the soldiers who composed it, and consequently re-echoed as the opinion of the nation, to the superior skill and persevering course of Massena. It appears, that a sudden and impetuous inundation of the river had destroyed all possible communication between its right and left bank, when half the French force had passed it. The remaining half was without ammunition when Massena threw himself in the village of Esling, where he withstood fifteen repeated attacks of the Austrians, and effected the escape of that part of the French army from the destruction which threatened it. The eulogiums which the army and nation lavished on Massena for his conduct in the success which crowned it, partook of that clamorous character which implied no inconsiderable degree of blame and censure on Bonaparte himself, who was supposed to have felt it. But he contrived, nevertheless, to dissipate the opinion, by conferring the title of prince of Esling on Massena, as the merited reward, and magnanimous acknowledgment of a service on which depended, for the moment, the success and honorable issue of the campaign. Soult, he said, was an excellent officer, and Ney brave to a fault; Suchet possesses a more powerful intellect, with more enlarged information and political sagacity, as well as more conciliatory manners, than any of the marshals of France."

He then mentioned admiral Gantheaume, and asked what character was assigned in the English newspapers, to that naval officer. I replied that they

gave him no small credit for his spirit in advancing out of port, and success in getting back. "Yes," he answered, with a significant look and tone, "good at hide and seek." He was the friend of Louis, and then of Napoleon, and then of Louis again: he is, in fact, what you call the Vicar. I assisted him in completing the verbal expression, by adding the word—Bray, which he immediately caught, and exclaimed, "Aye, aye, he is the Vicar of Bray. He is an old man," the count added, "but his indiscretions," which, however, he did not particularize, "were rather of a juvenile nature."

In the afternoon our chief passenger continued longer on deck than he had done before, and his countenance denoted a feeling of disquietude. His questions all related to the state of our progress, and marked an impatience to arrive at the termination of his voyage. He probably experienced some degree of inconvenience from his confined situation, having been long accustomed to exercise that bordered upon violence. His appearance, I understand, was rather meagre, till about the time he became first consul. If he had been otherwise, his campaign in Egypt was sufficient to have reduced him; but though his exertions, both mental and corporeal, have since been such as to destroy any constitution but his own, which must have been of an extraordinary internal texture to have enabled him to sustain them; his health has rather been improved than impaired; and, during the last ten years, he has gradually advanced into corpulence.

It is a singular circumstance, that count Montholon, whom I have already mentioned as one of the imperial aids-de-camp, is a son of a general officer of that name, whom Bonaparte served in the same capacity during the revolutionary war. All the family except the father and himself, have been decided royalists, and are possessed of large property; but the general is dead, while the son has sacrificed fortune, and abandoned his family, to share with his wife and child, the exiled state of his former sovereign; whom it is his pride still to love and serve under that title, and with all the feelings of duty and loyalty which his enthusiastic fidelity attached to it.

I give you madame Bertrand's description of young Napoleon, as very beautiful, in order to reduce his father's laconic English account of him. The boy, she says, resembles him only in the upper part of his form. "He has one grand, big head." The same lady, speaking of Bonaparte's family, represents the female part in terms of no common admiration with the exception of the princess Plombina; she describes the sisters as possessed of extraordinary beauty; with these charming women, therefore, and to use the expression of grand big head of them all, I shall conclude my second grand big letter.

Sec. Sec. &c.

W. W.

(To be continued.)

LETTER,

By order of the Emperor Napoleon,

Addressed by gen. count Montholon, to sir Hudson Lowe, British governor of the island of St. Helena.

General—I have received the treaty of the 2d of August, 1815, concluded between his Britannic majesty, the emperor of Austria, the emperor of Russia, and the king of Prussia, which accompanied your letter of the 23d July.

The emperor Napoleon protests against the contents of that treaty; he is not the prisoner of England. After having placed his abdication in the hands of the representatives of the nation, for the advantage of the constitution adopted by the French people, and in favor of his son, he repaired voluntarily and freely for England, with a view of living there as a private individual, under the protection of the British laws. The violation of every law cannot constitute a right. The person of the emperor Napoleon is actually in the power of England; but he neither has been, nor is, in the power of Austria, Russia and Prussia, either in fact or of right even according to the laws or customs of England, which never included, in the exchange of prisoners, Russians, Prussians, Austrians, Spaniards or Portuguese, though united to those powers by the treaties of alliance, and making war conjointly with them.

The convention of the 2d of August, concluded fifteen days after the emperor was in England, cannot have of right any effect. It exhibited only a spectacle of the coalition of the four greatest powers of Europe for the oppression of a single man!—a coalition which the opinion of every nation and all the principles of sound morality equally disavow.

The emperors of Austria and Russia, and the king of Prussia, having neither in fact or in right any claim over the person of the emperor Napoleon, could decide nothing respecting him.

Had the emperor Napoleon been in the power of the emperor of Austria, that prince would have recollected the relation which religion and nature had formed between father and son—relations which are never violated with impunity.

He would have recollected that Napoleon had four times restored to him his throne, viz: at Leoben in 1797—at Lunéville in 1804—when his armies were under the walls of Vienna—at Presburgh in 1806, and at Vienna in 1809, when his armies had possession of the capital and three fourths of the monarchy! That

prince would have recollected the protestations he made to Napoleon at the bivouac in Moravia in 1805, and at the interview in Dresden in 1812.

Had the person of the emperor Napoleon been in the power of the emperor Alexander, he would have recollected the ties of friendship contracted at Tilsit, at Erfurt, and during twelve years of daily correspondence.

He would have recollected the conduct of the emperor Napoleon the day after the battle of Austerlitz, when, tho' he could have made him, with the wreck of his army, prisoner, contented himself with taking his parole, and allowing him to operate his retreat. He would have recollected the dangers the emperor Napoleon personally exposed himself to in order to extinguish the fire at Moscow, and to preserve that capital for him—assuredly that prince would never have violated the duties of friendship and gratitude towards a friend in misfortune.

Had the person of the emperor Napoleon been in the power of the king of Prussia, that sovereign could not have forgotten that it depended on the emperor, after the battle of Friedland, to place another prince on the throne of Berlin. He would not have forgotten, in the presence of a disarmed enemy, the protestations of attachment and the sentiments of gratitude which he testified to him in 1812, at the interviews in Dresden.

Accordingly appears from articles 2 and 5, of the treaty of the 2d of August, that these princes, being incapable of exercising any influence over the disposal of the emperor, who was not in their power, accede to what may be done thereon, by his Britannic majesty, who takes upon himself the charge of fulfilling every obligation. These princes have reproached the emperor Napoleon with having preferred the protection of the English laws to theirs. The false ideas which the emperor Napoleon had formed of the liberality of the laws of England, and of the influence of the opinion of a great, and free people over their government, decided him to prefer the protection of the laws to that of a father-in-law or an old friend.

The emperor Napoleon had it in his power to secure by a diplomatic treaty, whatever was personal to himself by putting himself either at the head of the army of the Loire, or at the head of the army of the Gironde, commanded by General Clausel; but wishing henceforth, for nothing but retirement, and the protection of the laws of a free state, either English or American, all suppositions appeared to him unnecessary. He conceived that the English people were more bound by a conduct which was, on his part, frank, noble, and full of confidence, than they would have been by the most solemn treaties. He has been deceived, but his error will for ever cause true Britons to blush, and will, in the present as well as the future generation, be a proof of the bad faith of the English administration.

Austrian and Prussian commissioners are arrived at St. Helena. If the object of their mission be the fulfilment of a part of the duties which the emperors of Austria and Russia have contracted by the Treaty of the 2d of August, and to take care that the English agents in a small colony, in the midst of the ocean, do not fail in the respect due to a prince connected with these sovereigns by the bonds of relationship and so many other ties, proofs of the characters which belong to these two monarchs will be recognized in this proceeding; but you, sir, have declared that these commissioners have neither the right nor the power of giving any opinion on what may be passing on this Rock!

The English ministers have caused the emperor Napoleon to be transported to St. Helena, at the distance of 2000 leagues from Europe! This rock situated within the tropics, and 500 leagues from any continent, is subject to the devouring heats of these latitudes.—It is covered with clouds and fogs during three-fourths of the year, and is at once the most arid and the most humid country in the world. Such a climate is most inimical to the health of the Emperor, and hatred must have dictated the choice of this residence, as well as the instructions given by the English Ministers to the officers commanding in the Island.

They have even been ordered to call the emperor Napoleon General, as if it were wished to oblige him to consider himself as never having reigned in France.

The reasons which determined him not to assume an incongruous name, as he might have resolved to do on leaving France, were these: First magistrate for life of the republic under the title of First Consul he concluded the preliminaries of London and the Treaty of Amiens with the king of Great Britain; and received as ambassadors, lord Cornwallis, Mr. Merry, and lord Whitworth, who resided in that quality at his court.

He accredited to the king of England, count Otto and general Andreossi, who resided as ambassadors at the court of Windsor. When, after an exchange of letters between the ministers for foreign affairs of the two monarchies, lord Lauderdale came to Paris invested with full powers from the king of England; he treated with the plenipotentiaries possessing full powers from the emperor Napoleon, and remained for several months at the court of the Tuilleries; when lord Castlereagh afterwards signed, at Chatillon, the *Ultimatum*, which the allied powers presented to the plenipotentiaries of the emperor Napoleon, he recognized

by that the fourth dynasty. This ultimatum was more advantageous than the treaty of Paris, but in exacting that France should renounce Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine, it exacted what was contrary to the propositions of Frankfurt, and the proclamations of the allied powers—what was contrary to the oath, by which, at his coronation, the emperor swore to maintain the integrity of the empire. The emperor besides, thought that these natural limits were necessary, both for the security of France and to preserve the equilibrium of Europe; he thought that the French nation in the situation in which it was, ought rather to run the hazard of all the chances of war than to depart from that policy; France had maintained this integrity, and would have preserved it with honor, if treason had not arrayed itself in aid of the allies.

The treaty of the 2d August, and the act of the British Parliament, called the emperor Napoleon—Bonaparte, and gave him only the title of General—the title of general Bonaparte doubtless is eminently glorious; the emperor bore it at Lodi, at Castiglione, at Rivoli, at Arcole, at Leoben, at the Pyramids, at Aboukir; but for seventeen years he has borne that of First Consul and Emperor, which proves that he has been both first magistrate of the republic and sovereign of the 4th dynasty. Those who think that nations are flocks which belong to divine right to certain families, do not belong to the age, nor do they participate in the spirit of the English legislature which has several times changed the order of its dynasty, because great changes had taken place in public opinion, in which the reigning princes not participating, they became enemies to the welfare of the great majority of the nation, for kings are only hereditary Magistrates who exist for the welfare of nations, and not nations for the satisfaction of kings.

It is in the same hateful spirit that orders have been given that the emperor Napoleon shall not be allowed to write or receive any letters, unless they are opened and read by the English ministers and the officers at St. Helena. They have interdicted to him the possibility of receiving intelligence from his wife, his mother, his son or his brothers; and when, in order to avoid the inconvenience of having his letters read by subaltern officers, he wished to send letters sealed to the Prince Regent, he was told that the order could not be departed from, and that the letters must pass open, such being the instructions of the ministry.—This conduct needs no observation; it gives rise, however, to strange ideas as to the spirit of the administration which could dictate what would be disavowed even at Algiers. Letters have arrived at St. Helena, for the officers in the suite of the Emperor; they were broke open and transmitted to you, but you have not communicated, because they did not come through the channel of the English Ministry. Thus they had to go back 4000 leagues; and these officers had the grief of knowing that there was intelligence on the rock, from their wives, their mothers, their children, and that they could not know the nature of it for six months—the heart must solace itself.

They could not obtain either *The Morning Chronicle*, *The Morning Post*, or any French journals. Now & then a few stray numbers of *The Times* reached Longwood in consequence of a request made on board the Northumberland, some books were sent, but all those relative to the affairs of late years have been carefully kept back. He wished to correspond with a bookseller in London, in order to have direct the books which he wanted, and those relative to the events of the day; this was prevented. An English author, having made a tour through France, and having published an account of it in London, he took the trouble to transmit it to you, in order that it might be presented to the emperor; you thought proper not to transmit it because it was not sent to you by the express desire of your government. It is said also, that other books sent by their authors have not been transmitted, because some of them were inscribed to the emperor Napoleon, and others to Napoleon the Great. The English ministry is not authorized to order any of these vexatious, the law, although unique, by which the British Parliament regards the emperor Napoleon as a prisoner of war, has never prohibited prisoners of war from subscribing to journals or receiving printed books—such prohibition only takes place in the dungeons of the inquisition.

The island of St. Helena is ten leagues in circumference; it is inaccessible every where; brigs surround the coast; posts are stationed on the shore within sight of each other, which render impracticable any communication with the sea. There is only one small town (James Town), where there is an anchorage, and where vessels touch. To prevent an individual from quitting the island, it is sufficient to guard the shore by land and sea. To lay an interdiction on the interior of the island can therefore have no other object than to deprive him of a promenade of eight to ten miles, which it would be possible to make on horseback, and the privation of which will shorten the life of the Emperor. The Emperor has been established at Longwood, exposed to every wind, and where the land is sterile and uninhabitable, without water, and not susceptible of any cultivation. There is a circuit marked out of about 1,200 toises; at about 11 or 1200 distance a camp is established on a hill, and another camp in an

opposite position at the same distance: in short in the midst of the heat of the tropic there is nothing to be seen but camps. Admiral Malcolm having learnt the utility which the Emperor would derive from a tent in that situation, caused one to be set up by his sailors, at twenty paces distance in front of the house; it was the only place in which a shade could be found. The Emperor had as much reason to be satisfied with the spirit that animated the officers and soldiers of the brave 53d regiment, as he had been with the crew of the Northumberland.

The house at Longwood was built to serve as a barn for the company's farm; the Deputy Governor of the island had since built some chambers; it served him for a country house, but it was not in a proper habitable state; workmen have been employed at it for a year, and the Emperor has been continually subjected to the inconvenience and insalubrity of inhabiting a house in the progress of building. The chamber in which he sleeps is too small to contain a bed of ordinary dimensions; but every alteration at Longwood prolongs the inconvenience of having workmen there.—There are, however, in this miserable territory, beautiful situations presenting fine trees, gardens and good houses. There is besides, Plantation House; but the positive instructions of government forbade you from giving up this house, although much expense would thereby have been saved to your government—an expense incurred in fitting up at Longwood a hut, covered with paper, which is already unserviceable.

You have interdicted all correspondence between us and the inhabitants of the island—you have in fact placed the house at Longwood *au secret*—you have even prevented any communication with the officers of the garrison.—It seems, therefore, to be your study to deprive us of the little resources which the miserable territory affords, and we are here just as we should be on the insulated and uninhabited rock of Ascension. During the four months that you have been at St. Helena, you have, sir, rendered the situation of the Emperor much worse. Count Bertrand has observed to you that you violated the laws of the legislature, and that you trample under foot the rights of General officers, prisoners of war. You have replied, that you act according to the letter of your instructions, and that your conduct to us is not worse than is dictated by them.

I have the honor to be, your very humble and very obedient servant.

(Signed)

THE GEN. COUNT DE MONTHOLON.
After I had signed this letter, I received your's of the 17th August, in which you subjoin the account of an annual sum of 20,000l. sterling, which you consider indispensable for the support of the expenses of the establishment at Longwood, after having made all the reductions which you thought possible. We do not think we have any thing to do with the discussions of this point; the table of the Emperor is scarcely provided with strict necessities, and all the provisions are of the worst quality; you ask if the Emperor a fund of 12,000l. sterling as your government will only allow 8,000l. for all the expenses. I have already had the honor of informing you that the emperor had no funds, that for a year past he had neither written nor received any letter, and that he is altogether ignorant of what has passed, or is passing, Europe. Transported by force to this rock, without being able to write or to receive any answer, the Emperor is now entirely at the mercy of the English agents. The Emperor has always desired and is still desirous, to provide himself for all his expenses, of whatever nature, and he will do it as soon as you render it possible by taking off the interdiction laid upon the merchants of the island with regard to his correspondence, and directing that it should not be subjected to any inquisition on your part or by any of your agents. Thenceforth the wants of the Emperor would be known in Europe, and those persons who interested themselves in his behalf might send him the funds necessary to provide for them.

The letter of Lord Bathurst, which you have communicated to me, gives birth to strange ideas. Are your Ministers then ignorant, that the spectacle of a great man in captivity and adversity is a most sublime spectacle? Are they ignorant, that Napoleon at St. Helena, in the midst of persecution of every description, to which he opposes nothing but serenity, is greater, more sacred, and more venerable than when seated upon the first Throne in the world, where for so long a time he was the arbiter of Kings? Those who in such a situation are wanting to Napoleon are blind to their own character and that of a nation which they represent.

MONTHOLON.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Lost, between John T. Johnson's Mill and Lexington, on the 17th inst. a Red Morocco Pocket Book,

Containing three notes on the Bank of Kentucky, one of which was 100 dollar note, the other two of fifty dollars each, making 250 dollars, likewise a number of accounts and receipts, not recollected except one on the Frankfort Bridge Company, for 688 dollars 50 cents. Said account is credited with fifty dollars, by H. Blanton, Treasurer of said Bridge Company. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver said pocket book and the money which it contained, to me at John T. Johnson's Mill, or at the Kentucky Gazette office.

THOS. S. EDRINGTON.

May 26, 1817.—20-4t.

Kentucky Gazette.

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations' tumults ringing at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 26.

The question, whether a new election of Governor, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Madison, should take place, has been so amply discussed in Kentucky, that it seems unnecessary to dilate on the subject. But it may pertinently be asked, what possible injury can result from a new election? Cannot the people be safely trusted with the exercise of the right of choosing a governor, at this time, as well as at a future period? Surely they can; and a great portion, if not a large majority of them, believing the constitution to require a new chief magistrate to be now elected, it is proper that the measure should be adopted. Nothing can be more clear, than that in all doubtful provisions of the constitution, that construction should be given which is most favorable to the rights of the people. Those who oppose a new election, even allowing them credit for the declaration that they are governed by what they suppose to be constitutional objections, seem to be fighting for a shadow against the substance of public liberty: they relinquish a sacred prerogative of the people, under the fallacious impression, & on the pernicious principle, that it is better to make a positive invasion of the right of suffrage, than by possibility to impair the letter of the law. Tyranny could not invent a more plausible mode of assailing the elective franchise, than by preventing its exercise under the pretence of preserving the forms of the constitution. We hope, then, that the people will, in a firm and dignified manner, require from their candidates for the next legislature, a promise to use their exertions to pass a law providing for a new election of chief magistrate. Neither the public tranquility, nor the regular order of essential legislative proceedings, can be disturbed by this course: no popular right can be affected by it, but it will tend to preserve, unimpaired and unsullied, the grand palladium of public liberty, the inviolable right of suffrage.

Since the arrival of Mr. CONANT, with his two sons, in New-York, he has announced his determination to continue the publication of his "Weekly Register," and to direct his unwearied efforts to the destruction of the profligate and tyrannical system of the borough-mongers in England. We wish him all possible success in this pursuit; but as he has declared that he prefers Britain to all other countries, and will never become a citizen of any other, it behoves him to abstain from taking an active part in American politics.

LONG TALK.

Delivered before the Tammany Society, Lexington, on their anniversary, May 12th 1817. By brother R. H. CHURCH.

BROTHERS—It has been the custom in all ages, and in all countries of the world, for the different tribes to celebrate the day that gave birth to some chieftain—some falsely styled warriors, distinguished alone perhaps by the multiplicity or the atrocity of their murders, or the number of their scalps, and heroic alone in conflict with women and children, have added immortality to their names—Others through crimes equally detestable, equally horrible, and committed too under the mask of divine authority, have raised themselves to the summit of all human power and greatness; have rendered their names immortal; have been revered, and have been worshipped by the ignorant and superstitious of their fellow-men—Others through political as well as religious devices, that might well be styled crimes, have had anthems of praise sung in commemoration of their names—The day and even the place that gave them birth; for

Glory's shining chariot, swiftly draws;
With equal whirl, the noble and the base.

Whenever a man has performed noble deeds of valor in the cause of his country, and when his country's good required it—whenever a man by his single exertion, has dispersed a dark and gloomy cloud overhanging the political horizon—whenever a man has "rde upon the whirlwind and directed the storm" impending over a state—in short, whenever a man has, by the exercise of the great cardinal virtues, rendered himself an entic example worthy of imitation, let his name be handed down to posterity as such—let annual festivals be held in commemoration of his name; so that time may not obliterate from the recollection of man, the splendor of his achievements or virtues; but on the contrary, let each revolving year add an additional tribute, an additional monument, an additional lustre to his greatness.

For such, we need not ransack the annals of the old world—we need not cross the great waters in the search;—it is unnecessary to extend our enquiries either to strangers or to antiquarians—suffice it to say, that our political father, Washington; whose name is never sounded without emotions of wonder, mingled with love and admiration, has deposited in the hearts of his countrymen, a living monument of all that is great, wise, and good.

When that great man is the rustic's hero, in his simple, unadorned, ungarished tale; the child of ten short years, listens as to the tale of some supernatural being, and treasures in his youthful mind, those noble and daring acts of heroism performed on the field of battle, those wants, privations, and hardships undergone in the camp, and that modest deportment, combined with a philanthropic, a virtuous and an efficient mind in the cabinet. Who has read the faithful page of American History? what boy has heard his father's faithful narrative of that great man's exploits? and is not ready to pronounce him the Father of his Country?—More never was, never could be said of any man. To keep alive the worthy example, it is necessary, it is important that we should celebrate the anniversaries of some of our predecessors.

BROTHERS, our father St. Tammany, was the child of nature—the son of the forest—the brother of freedom—and the father of all true-born Americans—He grew up in the lonely wilds of America—He was a true wigwag wrought with the labor of his own hands, or a cavern formed by nature, afforded him shelter by night—by day some stately tree, warded the heat of the summer's sun. Habited in the rich apparel that his own industry from the chase afforded

him—with his bow suspended from his shoulders; the belt that girdled his waist, confining at the same time his tomahawk and his arrows; he roamed wherever inclination desire or will prompted him. Betwixt meandering the banks of some lonely stream, winding its way through a thick, dark & almost impenetrable forest, his progress would be arrested by the enchantment of the birds that inhabited the shades. The deep murmuring sound of the waters, again would strike upon his ear—again his attention would be diverted by the distant roar of some cataract, created by the falling of the waters. Whilst now we see him, without restraint moving majestically over the "fields of the woods;" pursuing that course alone which was congenial with his nature or his feelings—he climbed the steepest acclivities of the rocks and mountains; and bounded from hill to hill in pursuit of his game, unrestrained by any law either human or divine. Possessing liberty without bounds, without limits; he was virtuous far beyond conception. Should the clouds gather, the tempest howl, the lightning flash through the horizon, the thunders roll, and the storm rage with unbounded fury; he would sit unconcerned in the retreat afforded by nature, and beard his arrow or smoke his Calumet.

"Not the rough whirlwind that deforms,
"Adria's black gulf, and vexes it with storms,
"Could the sullen virtue of his soul remove;
"Not the red arm of angry Jove,
"Who flings the thunder from on high,
"And gives it rage to roar and strength to fly.
"Should the whole frame of nature, round him break,
"In ruin and confusion hurled,
"He unconcerned, would hear the mighty crack,
"And stand secure, amid a falling world."

By the omnipotence of his single arm, he was able in a moment to annihilate all opposition to his will. By the force and skill with which he wielded his tomahawk, should the mighty might of a distant wood assemble to impede his course he was able at a single blow, to render his progress safe and agreeable. He passed on lowly meek and humble, with ambition barely sufficient to preserve his dominion, privileges and liberty, with which nature and nature's God had endowed him. A stranger alike, to all courtly splendor and style, as to all courtly ambition, he sought not to subvert the liberties of any; he came not to destroy, but to perpetuate that liberty, "heaven born liberty, which is dearer to us than life." His coming was as the dawning of the first day, as the meridian sun's appearance from the obscurity of the clouds, as the springing forth of light out of darkness. His example shed a lustre upon all surrounding objects, more bright than mid day sun. He was the messenger of him who reigns and rules the sovereign of the world, proclaiming "liberty and independence" to all the people of the earth. Man having been made by nature capable of self government, therefore "be ye free." His voice was heard in our happy land; the privileges that that he was deputed by the all arbiter of nature to dispense, have been sealed with the best blood of our forefathers, and should be dearly prized by their sons.

The pleasure and happiness enjoyed under the dispensation, are only known to him, who has seen or who has felt them; they are unknown to the millions of millions, who inhabit the different parts of the globe, even in the present enlightened age. Strangers in Asia, unknown in Africa, and unheard of in the greater part of Europe they appear only congenial with the prolific soil of the new world, the cradle of our venerable father. For in the short memory of man half told, we have seen three millions of people, growing into importance, with a rapidity unknown under less auspicious governments. Whilst the old world has been crumbling into dust, the new has added splendour to its improvements, by every wind that blows. We have seen the fair fabric of freedom rear its towering head, far above "all Grecian all Roman fame." Instead of the lonely wilds, and howling wilderness we see supplanted, a country smiling by the frugality, industry, liberty, and independence of its inhabitants. Instead of the haunts of the wild beasts of the forest, we see nothing but fields in a high state of cultivation, interspersed with villages and towns, crowded with the people of all parts of the earth, to whom our salutary laws afford an asylum. For so soon as the foot of a stranger touches the soil of America, he is recognized as a free man: no longer is he bound by the shackles of that government, from which he has fled to secure his liberty and his happiness. So soon as he properly evinces his intention of abandoning that government, of which he was a subject, so soon he becomes a citizen of the United States, entitled to all the liberties and privileges of a native born American. No longer are his civil, political or religious liberties bound down by the rigid rules of Tyranny or despotism. He has a right to exercise an opinion upon any political subject, and may express that opinion without dread. He is protected by salutary laws in his life, liberty, reputation, and property. He has a right by the laws of the land, to follow the dictates of his own conscience, as to the course of Worship towards his God. To crown all he has a right to pursue that course, which shall best ensure his peace and happiness.

BROTHERS, for these and the like benefits, our fathers of the revolution, by a noble, a manly struggle, threw off the yoke of British tyranny and oppression, and established in its stead our present form of government, renowned for all the great, and wise qualities that could distinguish it: and to them we are indebted for this the greatest best earthly inheritance. Let us prove ourselves worthy the bequest. Let us prize to posterity and to the world, that we prize it higher than life itself, and that as we respect it so we are determined all others shall. When our natural rights shall be violated when our country is assailed by a foreign or domestic foe—we will unbury the tomahawk, which has been hidden for many moons, and direct it with an arm, and wield it with a vigorous worthy of Americans. We have already shewn to the world, by a second struggle for liberty, and particularly England the common enemy of America, that we are determined to be free. That government by the second lesson has learned, that "our rights on the land are laws on the sea;" and that "the bit of striped bunting," when reared in the cause of liberty, supported by freemen, can sail the common highway of the world, unswayed by her thousand ships, manned by those to whom independence is a phantom.

Ere long, however, we shall be entirely rid of our common enemy. That government which subsists from its paupers—that feasts upon the miseries of the poor—that rides upon the chariot of fame, by its rapine, plunder, and cold blooded murder—cannot long exist as a government—should lose its exalted title "The bulwark of our most holy religion."

I see amongst you too many eye-witnesses of the injustice, the savage cruelty of that government, to dwell upon their crimes. The bare mention of the old fort, will call to your minds acts of cruelty that outrage all the laws of society, of justice, of policy, of war, and of humanity. It was there the victims of their cruelty suffered more than a soldier's death; first made prisoner, which in civilized warfare sig-

nifies protection, then stripped, scourged, and ignominiously put to death, in sight of an American camp.

We are at peace with England, with all the world. We should forget past offences; all ill will should be done away; policy commands: obey if you can. Obliterate from your recollections the fail treachery, the more than savage cruelty committed at Raisin! Imagine, (you need not for many of you were there,) a small but spartan band, led on not so much from thirst of blood or renown, as for the protection of a few citizens that had fled from the oppressions of Europe, and sought an asylum in the northern wilds of America. For it was well understood, that with that day, (the birth day of her royal highness the queen of England) the few inhabitants of Frenchtown, were to close their existence, under a cruel massacre. The savage hellhounds were to be let loose upon the citizens; and they were to be inhumanly butchered, without discrimination, men women and children. The little band however, arose in the moment, when the dreadful work was about to commence, and nobly warded the impending blow, with a gallantry that never inflamed the breast of any but freemen. They moved on to the conflict, and by their courage, and the invincibility of their arms, completely routed the foe.

One alternative only remain, either abandon the inhabitants of Frenchtown, their homes and homes, to the malignity of an infuriated foe, doubly inflamed by the recent disappointment and loss, or remain with them, share their fate and at hazard of those lives already devoted to their service, preserve for them that security, which they had by their valor won. The last was read, unanimously, and with one voice agreed upon.

The enemy galled with their recent defeat, assembled their ten fold force, and three days after commenced a dreadful attack, & seemed resolved by their overwhelming numbers, to annihilate the little band that opposed them. They were repulsed with an immense loss. A gain they drive their whole force under a general charge, again they are repulsed with a loss still more severe. They made the third charge, and were the third time repulsed. Enraged almost to madness, they demanded a surrender, accompanied with a resolution, the offspring of more than savage barbarity, horrible in the intent, direful in its execution.

It however proved more forcible than their arms. To save a few meritorious officers, whom the fortune of war had thrown into their hands, from a sanguinary death, terms of capitulation were accepted, under the most solemn engagements on their part to afford protection to all, particularly those who had unfortunately shed their blood. Base perfidy—Ignominious treachery—the savage barbarity of a North-American Indian, in virtue compared with the feelings that inhabited him, to whom the surrender was made. An Indians breast is sometimes warmed with the tender feelings of humanity, particularly towards a magnanimously brave, disarmed enemy. But he cold bosom of that monster, never throbbled with a tender feeling. No sooner had he obtained a surrender, and marched off those troops that were able to march, and found completely in his power, those who deserved the secret tear of pity even from an enemy who had nobly fought, and nobly bled in the cause of humanity, and their country, and who lay weltering in their own blood, unattended with any of the comforts of life, bereaved of all those tender endearments that can render the last moments of existence tranquil—no sooner had he found them in his power, than the black intent of his heart was put in execution. As the first instrument of the government to which he belonged. He caused an indiscriminate massacre. His dire malignity did not cease with the lives of the miserable, he denied to them the rites of a christian burial. With their bodies mangled and torn, they were thrown into the open field as the fit objects of prey for the ravenous beasts of the woods. Where now is the humanity of the British, their government and laws? Where their once boasted magnanimity, and oh! where "the bulwark of our most holy religion?" Was there that moment an interposition in Heaven itself? Or why was there not some protecting angel, near, to preserve it from eternal destruction and ruin?

BROTHERS—We are, as I before observed, at peace with England, with all the world. Let us cordially cherish it, and forget so far as we can, all former outrages; for we have by the last war, gained such a reputation abroad among the nations of the earth, as to ensure our tranquility, peace, and happiness, so long as we continue a just and correct course with the other powers. Notwithstanding we are at peace, let us be vigilant. Let us be watchful in our internal government. Let us preserve with harmony, that liberty and independence which were purchased by the best blood of our forefathers, being the only guarantee of our peace and happiness. We have nothing to dread from abroad, we have a serious matter to dread at home. It is religion! not that benign religious religion of Heaven, which is so often resounded within these walls, and which affords consolation to the distressed here, and ensures peace, tranquility, and happiness hereafter. Not that lowly, meek and humble religion of our Saviour, that is so ornamental to human nature; and should be glorious in the eyes of all mankind; but a canting hypocritical, political religion, under many different shapes and forms, and with as many colors as the rainbow, pregnant with the most evil and pernicious consequences, is fast finding its way into society. In all governments, in which it has found its way, and but few have escaped, it has been the author of innumerable calamities. The horrid parent of tyranny and oppression; the fruitful mother of a thousand crimes. Let us then guard against it: our ancestors have warned us of the coming enemy by placing a barrier; it behoves all true born Americans to render that barrier impregnable. I wish it not to be thought that I am reviling the pure christian religion. Not so. I view it as the polar star, that will safely direct the once lost traveller, through this trackless wilderness of trouble, and finally conduct him to those mansions of bliss, where a thousand years are but as one moment.

BROTHERS—The voice of our venerable father St. Tammany, has re-echoed upon the summit of the Andes. The neighboring elements have caught the sound, and lent their aid in spreading far and wide, among the people of South America, the welcome mandate,

"Loose thy neck from this ignoble chain,
And boldly say thou art free."

The bold, majestic, deep sounding Amazon, with its two hundred contributory rivers, and thousand lesser streams, spreading over a boundless tract of country, from the province of Quito to the Atlantic ocean; wandering a course of near five thousand miles in extent, has lent its potent aid in the great and good cause.

The river La Plata has been a no less kind auxiliary. The harmonious echo of the mountain, appears to have rolled down its rapid current, gathering strength with its strength, driving force from the force of the waters, until it maddens into rage, and is heard no more

amid the roaring waters of the boundless deep. From a perfect state of slavery and servitude the people of South America are rapidly progressing towards liberty and independence. Galled by the yoke of Tyranny and oppression beyond human endurance, they have in many cities and provinces, declared themselves free. Have reared the standard of liberty, and appear resolved to follow the example of the north, by devoting their lives to its support. Their revolution is assuming a bold a manly form, and is deriving nourishment and support from the miseries of the people, driven to madness, I might say to reason, by every species of tyranny, and worst of all religious, or Priestly Tyranny. For to every petty priest, has been attached the most unlimited power and sway. They have trampled upon the rights of the citizens with impunity—They have disposed of their lives without crimes, without accusation, and without the ceremony of trial.

Bring themselves elevated far above the laws, their invention has ever been alive, in devising novel tortures for others. They have descended from that high and lofty station, which every minister of the gospel of God should occupy, and are wading in injustice, iniquity, and crimes. Happily for the people of South America, the example of our venerable father has found its way among them. They have learned that they were formed by nature to be free, and are fast bursting asunder the chains, by which they have been bound down for many moons. As theirs is the cause of the people, declared by reason, urged by policy, commanded by self preservation, and obeyed from necessity, may they be successful, and may their infant republic shine forth as a bright constellation, among the nations of the earth, no less resplendent than the great constellation of the North! may their great wigwag be built upon the foundation of Union, supported by pillars of patriotism, sealed with brotherly love and affection, covered in with equality, and enclosed round about with liberty and independence. Then will they be worthy sons of St. Tammany.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.
The Steam Boat CONSTITUTION (late the Oliver Evans) burst her boiler between Natchez and New-Orleans, and every soul in the cabin perished. This misfortune took place three miles above St. Francisville, in a race between the Washington and Constitution. The former passed St. Francisville three hours less than five days from Louisville. Some of the unfortunate passengers lived 20 hours—the following are the names of the dead:—
Wm. Yarnell, of Virginia.
E. Frazier, of G. Sonport.
Thomas Brown, Scotland.
Jos. D. Wilson, Maryland.
W. M. Farland, Washington county Ky.
James Carpenter.
Alex. Philpot, near Richmond Va.
Wm. Steele, Warrenton, M. T.
Peter Hurburt, N. Orleans and Baltimore.
Wm. Larkin, Silversmith, Natchez.
Robert Robertson, aged about 13 years.

HUNTSVILLE, (M. T.) May 3.
General Coffee is expected in Huntsville every day, he has received instructions and intends, we are informed, to commence surveying his district immediately, at the north west corner of Madison county; he expects to finish in the course of two months, at least all the big bend on the north and probably part of the country on the south of Tennessee river; if so we may calculate upon a public sale of those lands during the fall and winter.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, May 13.
It is mentioned in a Nassau paper of the 12th ult. that intelligence had been received there from the Spanish Maine, that Gen. Morillo, commander of the royal forces, had been defeated by the patriots in the valley of St. Joseph, and that he was mortally wounded in the conflict. The independent troops under Bolivar and others, had generally been successful; and the patriot cruizers had much increased in numbers. The latter complain of the protection afforded by British convoys to Spanish vessels, and threaten to capture all they meet with under such convoy, without respect thereto.

Balt. Pat.
Captain Hibbert, at Boston, in 81 days from Gibraltar, states the U. S. brig Spick arrived there just as he sailed—that the Washington 74, and a Dutch squadron had gone on a cruise off the Barbary coast.

New-York, May 12.
From Liverpool—The arrival of the Annisquam, captain Watkinson, furnishes us with regular dates from Liverpool, to the 6th of April; and if we may judge of the markets of this date, those a week later per the Fanny, from Greenock, may be considered as correct—for on the 5th, sweet flour was quoted at 75 to 79, with this remark, "Corn of all kinds continues very dull, and the prices are nearly altogether nominal."

Indebted, as we are, to a respectable house here, we have access to the quotations of one of the first houses in Liverpool, which, on the 4th ult. are stated thus:—Cotton, S. Island, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 7d.; Far, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9 1-2d; Orleans, 1s. 10d. to 2s. Rice, Carolina, 3s. to 4s. 2d.—Good Bark, 22 to 25—James River Tobacco, 9 to 12d; Stemmed, 10 to 13d.—Pot Ashes, 5s. to 6s; Pearl, 70 to 72—Far, 15 to 17—Turpentine, 15 to 15s. 6d. Wheat, 18 to 20.

May 14—Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Maria Theresa, Skiddy, in 22 days from Havre, (whence she sailed on the 18th of April, and 20 days from the Lizard.

American flour is quoted in the Havre letters of the 15th, at 80 francs per barrel; rice had declined a little, 500 tierces were sold at 40 francs; upland cotton, 2 20, a 2 37; New-Orleans do. 2 55, a 6; S. Island, 3 30 a 3 36.

WASHINGTON, May 17.
We are sorry to add confirmation to the reports of the progress of the Hessian Fly in the wheat. By information from the whole wheat country on this side the mountain, from the Forest of Prince Georges, in Maryland, and, indeed, from the whole of the circumjacent country, we are informed that the crop is injured even more than at first surmised. We have a confident hope, however, that the evil is confined to the lower parts of Maryland and Virginia, to whose farmers

it is a severe disappointment of their just hopes of reaping a rich harvest. As to the supply for domestic consumption, there can be no doubt but any deficiency in that crop will be abundantly supplied by the promised redundancy of others.

| PRICE CURRENT. | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| New-Orleans, May 12. | |
| Tobacco, | 5 1-4 to 5 cts—dull |
| Cotton, | 27 a 28 |
| Flour, | \$12 |
| Be-on | 12 1-2 to 15 cts. |
| Sugar, | 12 1-2 to 13 |
| Coffee | 20 a 21 |

IMPORTANT.
We are informed that the Small Pox is at this time in M. Hershburg, in this state. Genuine Vaccine Matter, derived directly from the U. States Institution for Vaccination at Baltimore, is, we understand, to be procured of Dr. Overton, of this place, who is appointed assistant agent for that Institution.

OFFICE OF
DISCOUNT & DEPOSIT
OF THE
BANK OF THE U. STATES.
WANTED,
A FEW SHARES
OF
U. STATES BANK STOCK.
E. SALOMAN, Cashr.
May 26, 1817. 21-cf

A Miller Wanted.
ONE who can furnish good recommendations, will find employment as a second hand at the Tammany Steam Mill.
Wanted also an honest, industrious YOUNG MAN, to be employed in retailing Flour, &c.
JOHN & THOMAS P. HART.
May 19, 1817. 21-cf

WHEAT & CORN.
CASH ALWAYS PAID FOR
WHEAT,
On delivery at the Tammany Steam Mill.
Wanted immediately a few hundred barrels of SHELLED CORN, for which we will give two dollars per barrel, in Cash.
JOHN & THOMAS P. HART.
May 19, 1817. 21-cf

CASH
WILL be given for 4 or 5 active, intelligent
Negro Boys,
From 16 to 13 years of age. Apply to
LEVEN L. SHREVE, & Co.
May 20, 1817. 21-cf

Wants a situation,
As copying clerk to an attorney, or as clerk in a store, a young man lately from Ireland, regularly bred to the first mentioned business. His terms will be found moderate and low. For particulars enquire at Rachel & M'Lain's store, near Messrs. Prentiss' Factory. 21-cf

Notice.
THE Hospital Committee wishing to contract for the building of the Fayette Hospital at Lexington, will receive sealed proposals, specifying the prices of workmanship and materials, as follows, viz:
From Masons—The price of stones, lime, sand, and work by the perch.
From Brick-layers—The price of brick, lime, sand, and laying the brick by the thousand.
From Carpenters—The price of window frames per foot length—of each grate let in—of framing and raising joists per square—of cornice per foot—of all other work necessary to enclose the building.
The house is to be about 64 by 62 feet, a plan of which will in a few days be completed. It is expected of those who may contract, that they will tender security for the performance of their respective engagements. The proposals received will not be opened until Tuesday the 5th of June, when the building will be let.
ANDREW McALLAN, Chm. Com.

DIRECT TAX OF 1816.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber has received lists of the DIRECT TAX of the United States for 1816, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the State of Kentucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which the same is situate, and that he is authorized to receive the said taxes with an addition of ten per cent thereon: Provided such payment is made within one year after the date on which the collector of the District wherein such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

| For what county | Date of Collection or notification that the Tax had become due |
|-----------------|--|
| Clarke | 1st day of November 1816. |
| Estill | same |
| Montgomery | same |
| Greentop | same |
| Bath | same |
| Floyd | same |
| Fleming | same |
| Lincoln | 8th day of October 1816. |
| Casey | same |
| Adair | same |
| Wayne | same |
| Knox | same |
| Pulaski | same |
| Rockcastle | same |
| Washington | 24th day of October, 1816. |
| Nelson | same |
| Hardin | same |
| Green | same |

JOHN H. MORTON.
Collector Designated by the
Secretary of the Treasury.
Collector's Office, March 31, 1817—21-cf
Printers authorized to publish the laws in this rate are requested to insert the above for 8 weeks and forward their accounts.

A CARD
JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that having received new pupils, he will open a new quarter for his season only, at his own Ball Room. Where he intends teaching his pupils the most modern and fashionable art of Dancing in all its various branches with new and fashionable cotillions.
Persons desirous of being instructed are solicited to make immediate application to John Darrac, or at Mr. Giron's Confectionery's store, Mill street.
Days of tuition—Fridays and Saturdays, the quarter composed of formerly of 18 days or 36 lessons, from 6 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 1 to 6 in the afternoon.
Lexington, April 30—21-cf

ATHENEUM.
A meeting of the subscribers to the Lexington Athenaeum will be held at their room on Wednesday next, the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Advertisement.

I AM authorised by Mr. Francis Patterson of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meeting House, in Lexington, known on the plan of the said town by the number 20. It is an inlet about 66 feet on Main-street, and extends to Short-street, having the same front on each street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms; and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on in Lexington, should make early application for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots in the place more desirable.

CHAS. HUMPHREYS.
Lexington, Dec. 5, 1816. 59—tf

Lexington Lancaster

SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

It is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, that by the first of January, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a building to be occupied by all my scholars—the rooms will be large, comfortable and well fitted for the purpose of teaching—the male and female departments separate, an accommodation that heretofore I have not had in my power to render. Having formed a connexion with three gentlemen, whose acquirements entitle them to my highest confidence, I trust it will be in my power to give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor the institution with their patronage.

In the female Academy will be taught English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Composition, Music and Drawing.

Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dollars per quarter, Books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c. furnished. In the other departments, 6 dollars per quarter, (music and drawing separate charges) nothing furnished except pens and ink. Semi-annual examinations will be held, and a regular set of Books kept in the Lancasterian School, showing the progress of the children in that department. A vacation of two weeks will be given after each examination.

December 18, 1816—53

The number of teachers, the several improvements in the Lancaster School and the great expense of the establishment will it is presumed, be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor children of respectable parents, will as usual be received and taught gratis.

Indian Queen Tavern.

BENJ. LANPHEAR,

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House, HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Barr, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honor him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817. 1—tf

THE RED RIVER

IRON WORKS,

ARE now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation; making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorsey or any other imported iron. Any orders left with Mr. Macbean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
Lexington, December 21. 53—tf

NOW I THE PRESS

And will be ready for Subscribers in a short time

The Beauties of Divine Poetry,

or

A Book of Appropriate Hymns

AND

SPIRITUAL SONGS,

For the use of all Saints;

Principally Original or Altered

BY THE REV. M. SMITH,

Author of the view of the British Possessions in North America, and history of the War, &c. &c.

Those who have any DIVINE SONGS on hand which ought to be published, will please to send them to this office as soon as convenient, that they may be printed, with the names of the Author.

It is intended to have this work elegantly executed—it will contain nearly 300 pages of 24mo. bound in different style, calculated to suit subscribers and purchasers. The price will be from 75 cents to 1 dollar.

N. B. Subscription received at this office Lexington April 4th. 14—tf

CARDING & FULLING

At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.

Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linens, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

For Sale,

quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.

THOMAS ROYLE.
August 15, 1816. 3—tf

SELLING OFF,

FOR approved negotiable paper, on a credit of 3 and 6 months, the following articles, which were laid in at reduced prices, at New Orleans, and will be sold equally low, in order to close the concern:—

50 Crates Queens Wares, repacked, breakage taken out and assorted

10 Barrels 4th proof Brandy

8 Quarter Cases London Particular Tenneriffe Wine

4 Barrels Port Wine

12 Boxes Claret, choice quality

6 do Vin de grave

6 do Champagne

10,000 lbs. Green Coffee, in Bags and Barrel

10 Barrels Brown Sugar

6000 lbs. Best Green Copraes

25 Boxes Raisins

25 do French Prunes

9 Boxes Parmesan Cheese

10 Barrels Mackerel

10 Kegs Scotch Herring

50 do Pickled Salmon

40 Ton Swedish Iron

500 lbs. German Steel

1 Box Onions Pina

An Invoice of Hardware

A quantity of Logwood and 40 Barrels Rosin—Also 40 Boxes Bakers Glaze—at cost and carriage. J. P. SCHATZEL & Co. Feb 21

Elizabeth Keiser,

CAN accommodate a few gentlemen with PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING—opposite the Episcopal Church.

March 24, 1817. 2

DOCTOR DUDLEY

HAS removed to Jordans Row, where he occupies the building adjoining Mr. Worley, being the third house from Mr. Coyle's corner.

Lex. March 29. 13—3m.

For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Negro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house, &c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apples, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cherry-trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.
Nov. 12. 47—tf

DOCTOR ROGERS,

Having removed to Lexington, will practise

Medicine and Surgery,

In their various branches. His office is on Short-street, three doors south of Main-cross-street, near Lanphear's tavern.

Lexington, May 7. 19—4

L. R. A. C.

A quarterly communication of the

Lexington Royal Arch Chapter,

Will be held at their Hall in Lexington, on Monday the 26th inst at ten o'clock, A. M. Companion are requested to be punctual in their attendance

By order of the M. E. H. P.

T. G. PRENTISS, Sec.
May 6, 1817. 19—3

To my Friends and the Public in general

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind.—Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE of 103 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1807, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase Machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42— October 14.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH FANCE, (Taylor.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his shop from Mill street, to the corner of High and Water streets, where his business will be carried on with neatness and dispatch, he trusts from his constant and undeviating attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Lexington, April 7th,—14—tf

John Norton,

DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington]

HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Powders, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scentificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb. Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.

AUGUST 17, 1816. 34—

B KARRICK, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again removed to his old stand on Main-cross street, next door to Mr. Shaw's Hat Factory, where his old customers and others can have their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the best terms

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES wanted
Dec 16. 51

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 24, 1816 10—

The Coach Making Business

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past.—such as Senhaws, Lute-strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.

May 10, 1826. 29—f

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags the almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturing of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 18—tf

FOR SALE,

72 Acres first rate LAND—40 acres cleared, 2 situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession (if sold) can be given immediately, and if not sold it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

DIA. 51—f WM. TOD.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,

HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes

& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

October 10, 1814

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this extensive establish-

ment are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERS, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FELLINGS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS &c.—Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. F. T. G. PRENTISS.

August 27, 1816. 36

The Third Volume

Of Bradford's Edition of the

LAW OF KENTUCKY.

THIS work is now in the press, and the printing nearly finished. The publication will be delayed a few weeks, in order to add to it the laws of the ensuing session of the general assembly. It will then comprehend all the General Laws which have been passed since the publication of the second volume, and the three volumes contain the whole statute laws of Kentucky.

We have on hand a few copies of the first and second volumes. Gentlemen wishing to provide themselves with a complete copy of the laws will do well by applying soon, as they will remain a very short time on hand when the third volume is published.

Nov 15. 47

Bear and Otter Skins

WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER & Co.

OFFER the highest price in CASH for prime

BEAR & OTTER SKINS,

Delivered at their Warehouse.

Lexington, Dec. 18. 1—

SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN,

Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN,

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Bride Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

ENGRAVING

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.

Lexington, Sept. 25. 40—tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

"Don't Give up the Ship."

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he still keeps a house of ENTERTAINMENT, at his old stand on Short street, between Limestone st. and the Court House, where he hopes by his attention, to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers and others.

JABEZ VIGUS,
Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. 7—f

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Foundry business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by E. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And-Irons, Shovel and Tongue Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cuple for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—

THE WESTERN

Piano-Forte Manufactory,

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter

Printing Office.

T. L. EYENDON,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO-FORTES, (ma-

nufactured in London and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs ladies and gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano-Fortes; which for goodness, beauty, and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no deaver—and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent cheaper—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality, and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant,

Dec. 27, 1816. 52—tf

Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual.—

Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS

would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.

M. FISHEL
Lexington, October 1, 1816. 7—tf

FOUNDRY

J. BRUEN

HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY, in the

town of Lexington, opposite Lewis San-

ders Main street, wishes to inform his friends

and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches, that all kinds of BRASS

AND IRON MACHINERY may be had on the

shortest notice, and in the best manner also

BELLS for Taverns, Court houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and

punctually attended to.

I will give the highest price in CASH for

thin cast Iron, Copper Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, Dec. 23d 1816—52—tf

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an inten-

tion to devote himself to the practice of

Law. His office is kept in a front room of the

brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's

Inn.

1—tf Jan. 6, 1817.

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street; this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.

One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand—the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, or

JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.

June 20, 1816 26—f

Tobacco.

1000 hds. WANTED.—Enquire of

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Jan. 17. 3—f

Kentucky Agricultural Society.

IN PURSUANCE of a call from the Vice

President, the Society met at the house of

Capt. Postlethwait's, in the town of Lexington,

on the 7th day of March.

Resolved, That the next Fair, shall take

place at Capt. John Fowler's Garden, on the

LAST THURSDAY in May.

The following premiums for the next Fair were voted:—

For the best Bull, - - - a Silver Cup

the best Cow, - - - the same.

the best 2 year old Bull, - - - the same.

the best yearling Cow, - - - the same.

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